# The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,494—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.


The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| For Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | 2 8 |
| Third do. | 3 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

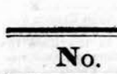
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)



THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

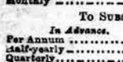
| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAVA ..... | 1465 | 300 | J. Pratt .. | 8th May 1879. |

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



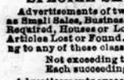
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,031 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. M. H. DAY, on SATURDAY, the 26th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Cocalpore, Fajee Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

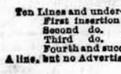
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushire, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 1 O H. P., Commander O. R. Mitchell, on MONDAY, the 28th April 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | Including Wines. |
| Suez | 260 | 250 | 80 | |
| Port Said | 280 | 240 | 90 | |
| Messina | 300 | 240 | 140 | Without Wines. |
| Naples | 300 | 240 | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 300 | 240 | 140 | |
| Genoa | 300 | 240 | 140 | |
| Marseilles | 350 | 250 | 145 | |

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
ROMA POMPEI to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

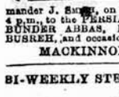
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hunmum Street.

Bombay, 1Jan., 1879.

### RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO. EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.



THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

### "HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS. S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

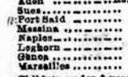
IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The TRENTHAM HALL will follow, sailing on the 21st June.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 6th June. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For Passage, &c., apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — BANGALORE .... | 2063 | 500 | C. Fraser ..... | 28th April. |
| (s) INDUS ..... | 3470 | 660 | S. D. Shallard. | 6th May |
| — THIBET ..... | 2503 | 400 | J. H. Torbock.. | 12th do. |
| (s) SURAT ..... | 3141 | 530 | W. E. Breeze.... | 19th do. |
| — KHIVA ..... | 2959 | 450 | G. Lee ..... | 26th do. |
| (s) NIZAM ..... | 2725 | 450 | A. E. Bailey .. | 30th do. |
| — VENETIA ..... | 2726 | 450 | C. G. Perrins .. | 6th June. |
| (s) GWALIOR ..... | 2725 | 450 | J. C. Babot .... | 13th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By this there is no change of vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZAMBESI ..... | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons ..... | 26th April 1879. |
| TEHERAN ..... | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson ..... | 12th May. |
| KHEDIVE ..... | 3742 | 600 | J. D. Steward ..... | 26th May. |
| MALWA ..... | 2032 | 450 | F. S. Tomlin ..... | 9th June. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM ..... | 3038 | 500 | N. Stewart ..... | 26th April. |
| TANJORE ..... | 3252 | 450 | W. W. Fenthman.... | 23rd May. |
| SIAM ..... | 3014 | 560 | G. N. Hector..... | 20th June. |
| ASSAM ..... | 3038 | 500 | N. Stewart ..... | 18th July. |

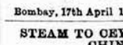
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

### BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

*To sail about the end of April.*



THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, Commander W. Holmes.

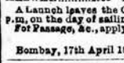
This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1879. Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively. Passage Money to Brindisi ..... Rs. 400
Do. Trieste ..... ,, 400
Do. Venice ..... ,, 400

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Grillovich, on the 25th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste ..... | Rs. 400 .... | Rs. 300 .... | Rs. 180 0 |
| To Cyprus (*via* Port Said) .. | ,, 375 .... | ,, 295 .... | ,, 143 0 |
| To Port Said ..... | ,, 320 .... | ,, 255 .... | ,, 131 8 |
| To Alexandria ..... | ,, 300 .... | ,, 240 .... | ,, 122 0 |
| To Aden ..... | ,, 170 .... | ,, 130 .... | ,, 66 0 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

### DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS, CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

### FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

Carpets.
Muslin Curtains, Mosquito Nets.
Table Linen, Table Covers.
Bed Linen, Linen Sheeting.
Marsalla Counterpanes.
Whitney Blankets, Linen Ticking.
Hair, Cotton, and Coir Mattrasses.
Feather Pillows.
Turkish Towels, Irish Huckaback.
Curtain Poles, Curtain Holders.
English Chintzes, French Cretonnes.
Woollen and Silk Frings.
Reps, Striped and Plain.
Etrecht Velvets.
American Cloth.
Hair Brooms, Carpet Brushes.
Samples and prices of all the above when practicable sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

| | | | Cash Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 10 inch | Meat Plates ..... | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| 12 | 10 ,, | Soup do. ..... | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| 12 | 10 ,, | Hot Water Plates..... | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| 12 | 8 ,, | Pudding do. ..... | 4 0 | 4 8 |
| 12 | 6 ,, | Cheese do. ..... | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| 1 | 18 ,, | Well Gravy Dish ..... | 7 8 | 8 8 |
| 1 | 20 ,, | Flat Dish ..... | 5 0 | 6 12 |
| 1 | 18 ,, | do. ..... | 4 0 | 4 0 |
| 1 | 16 ,, | do. ..... | 2 9 0 | 3 0 |
| 1 | 14 ,, | do. ..... | 2 4 | 2 2 |
| 2 | 12 ,, | do. ..... | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| 2 | 10 ,, | do. ..... | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| 1 | 16 ,, | Fish Drainer ..... | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| 1 | 9 ,, | Pie Dish ..... | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| 1 | 11 ,, | do. ..... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| 1 | | Covered Soup Tureen and Stand. | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| 2 | | do. Sauce do. | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| 2 | | Vegetable Dishes ..... | 5 4 | 6 0 |
| 2 | | Side Dishes and Warmers ..... | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| 1 | | Salad Bowl..... | 2 8 | 2 12 |
| | | Full Set as above..... | 110 12 | 125 0 |

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of
Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

| | Cash Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Cheese Dish without cover ..... | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| 1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers ..... | 16 0 | 18 0 |

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LESSEES AND MANAGERS,
MESSRS. JACK AND WHEATLEIGH.

RETURN FOR A BRIEF SEASON OF THE BRILLIANT AND VERSATILE ACTRESS AND VOCALIST,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN.
WHAT EXCELLENT IRISH COMEDIAN AND CHARACTER ACTOR,
MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH.
AND THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN JACK.
Acknowledged by Press and Public to be the
FINEST ARRAY OF TALENT EVER SEEN IN INDIA.

They will be assisted by the following talented artistes from the Principal London Theatres:—
THE POPULAR SAUBRETTE.
MISS ANNIE TAYLOR.
MR. HARRY ST. MAUR.
MISS EMILY BLAINE.
MRS. NORVILLE.
MR. GEO. CROFTON.
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.
MISS TAYLOR.
MR. FRANK BROOKES.
AND AN EFFICIENT CORPS DRAMATIQUE.

GRAND OPENING,
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1879.

When will be presented Byron's world-renowned Comedy of
"OUR BOYS."
Produced and Presented Equal to
THE ORIGINAL LONDON CAST OF CHARACTERS.
SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... Rs. 1

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

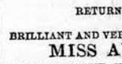


S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique on 5th May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Chinsura's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, VIA ALGIERS AND LONDON.



S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave Bombay 5th May 1879, and connect at Aden with S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

Java carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Java is due in London 12th June 1879. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

### NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held at the Town Hall at 5 p. m. on THURSDAY, 24th inst., to discuss the getting up of a CLUB for the G. I. P. R. and BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS. Members of the two Regiments are invited to attend.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half year ended 31st December 1878, at the rate of TWO PER CENT., or Five Shillings per Share, making 5 per cent. for the year, and will be PAYABLE on or after FRIDAY, the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Board,
THOS. MATHESON,
Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Pro Manager.

### REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

*Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.*

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| "Squeezers" with round corner...per pack | Re. 1 8 | Re. 1 12 |
| ,, ,, ,, ..., 1oz. packs | 17 0 | 19 9 |
| ,, ,, gilt edged ..., pack | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, ..., doz. packs | 20 0 | 22 0 |

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

he scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED FEW MONTHLY BOARDERS in a respectable Hotel or in a Private House, at Rs. 60 per month. Apply A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office,

BOARD and RESIDENCE with an English family at Byculla, near Tram and Railway. Address B.B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE HILLS—TO LET, "MAHABLESHWAR LODGE," four Bed Rooms. Rs. 450. Address, Mrs. RILEY.

TO LET, nicely situated outside the Fort, ONE or TWO ROOMS with other accommodation. Address H., care of this Office.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places and Store Rooms. For farther information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CYPRUS AND COMMANDRIA WINE—Very old, and highly recommended. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, 8 per cent. secure Investment, SOPHIA LODGE, LANOWLEE. Speedy sale. Price Rs. 12,000. Apply F., Post Office, Lanowlee.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Wargonette, and a Miniature Brougham, both in good order, and two HORSES, an Australian and an Arab, Apply to L. H., H. M.'s Mint.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness, of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

## CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

### REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

#### CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each | 4 4 |
| Do. Double do. for Club use ,, | 3 8 |
| Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs. | 2 0 |

BATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| All Cane .....each | 12 0 |
| Treble do. ..... ,, | 11 0 |
| Double do. ..... ,, | 10 0 |
| Single do. ..... ,, | 8 8 |
| Double Whalebone..... ,, | 10 8 |
| Single Do. ..... ,, | 9 8 |
| Match, best selected..... ,, | 7 0 |
| Do. do. for practice ..... ,, | 5 8 |
| Presentation with silver plate ..... ,, | 16 0 |
| Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs. | 4 8 |

GLOVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair | 5 8 |
| Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair | 6 8 |

LEG GUARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Guards, White Buck Skin..... | 7 8 |
| Do. Chamois Skin..... | 6 8 |

STUMPS, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stumps, with brass ferrules..... | 7 0 |
| Do. with do. do. and iron points. | 8 0 |
| Do. Plain Ash..... | 5 8 |
| Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes with ferrules, &c.....each | 14 0 |
| Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, .....from | 7 0 |
| Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen..... | 1 12 |
| Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from ..... | 2 8 |
| Scoring Sheets.....per dozen | 3 0 |
| Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition..... | 0 12 |

#### LAWN TENNIS KIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Complete Sets .....Rs. 72-0 to | 85 0 |
| Lawn Tennis Bats .....each | 8 0 |
| Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz..... Rs. 3-0 to | 5 8 |
| Do. do. Wool covered, per doz. | 9 8 |

RACKET KIT.
By Jeffries and Malins.

| | Cash. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Racket Bats, of best quality..... | 11 0 |
| Do. do. Cane Handled ..... | 14 0 |
| Do. Balls ..... per dozen | 1 0 |
| Do. Gut Strings.....per set | 3 8 |
| Fives Bats .....each | 1 0 |
| Fives Balls .....per dozen | 4 0 |
| Racket Shoes, best quality..... | 10 8 |
| Do. Presses.. .....Rs. 5-0 to | 10 8 |

#### BADMINTON KIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Complete Sets, from .....Rs. 40-0 to | 80 0 |
| Badminton Bats.....each | 7 0 |
| Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to | 6 0 |
| Do. do. with India Rubber bottom .....each | 1 4 |
| Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to..... | 4 0 |

#### FENCING KIT, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Foils, best Steel..... | 6 8 |
| Lunging Pads, best ..... | 8 0 |
| Jackets..... | 12 0 |
| Single Sticks .....per pair | 1 0 |
| Basket Hand Guards ..... ,, | 1 4 |
| Buffalo do. do. ..... ,, | 4 8 |
| Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .... .....per set of 4 | 9 0 |

#### FOOTBALLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4 ..... | 6 8 |
| Do. do. No. 5 ..... | 7 0 |
| Do. do. No. 6 ..... | 8 0 |
| Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to..... | 3 0 |

#### QUOITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb. | 0 14 |
| Do. do. Brass do. ... ,, | 1 12 |
| Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,, | 1 0 |

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## FANS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| WHITE SATIN, with carved ivory handle, white plume on the top, and spangles..... | 6 0 |
| do with roses, painted and white tassel..... | 6 8 |
| do flowers and tassel..... | 7 0 |
| do nicely carved handle, with roses beautifully painted across..... | 10 0 |
| BLACK SATIN with plain ivory handle and white plume on the top ..... | 10 0 |
| WHITE SATIN with painted flowers and lace work, tassel white and gold ..... | 10 0 |
| do with blue plume, all round the top and sides painting of birds and flowers in centre..... | 12 0 |
| do with painting of butterfly and roses, white plume on the top and lace work in centre ..... | 12 0 |
| do with flowers raised in white silk..... | 12 0 |
| do with painted butterfly and flowers with border of lace and silk work ..... | 15 0 |
| do with painted scene of 3 figures dancing beautifully carved ..... | 15 0 |
| BLUE SATIN with a double row of peacocks feathers at the top and single row across the centre, plain ivory handles, very neat..... | 15 0 |
| WHITE SATIN with painted flowers, and carved handles, with painted flowers, red plume on the top and lace work tassel of white and gold ..... | 15 0 |
| VIOLET SATIN with flowers and plume, on the top, plain waved ivory handle..... | 18 0 |

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| WHITE SATIN with view of cottage and girl tending chickens, splendidly carved handle..... | 20 0 |
| do with bird flowers and lace work, carved ivory handle..... | 20 0 |
| do with raised bouquet in the centre, tassel of gold and white silk, plain ivory handle. | 20 0 |
| do neat ivory handle with figures and scenery, tassel of white and gold..... | 20 0 |
| BLACK SILK with painted butterflies, very pretty ..... | 8 0 |
| do with painted flowers and carved handle. | 8 0 |
| do with painted flower and black plume on the top, carved handle..... | 12 0 |
| do with flowers raised in black silk, nicely carved ..... | 12 0 |
| do with silver spangles, carved handle ..... | 12 0 |
| do with nicely painted view and flowers, carved handle ..... | 12 0 |
| do with painted roses and carved handle..... | 15 0 |
| do with gold spangles and ebony and gold handles, tassel of black and gold ..... | 18 0 |
| do with bird and nest painted in white, also scent bottle concealed by tassel..... | 15 0 |
| do with painted flowers and butterflies, elaborately carved handle..... | 18 0 |
| BLACK FEATHERS carved handle ..... | 8 0 |
| RED SILK with beautiful painting of birdsnest, with plain rosewood handle..... | 30 0 |

Also a large selection of Fans from Rs. 2-8.

### LADIES' POUCHES OR SIDE BAGS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Bright Grained Leather, ornamented with gussets, lined with silk, silver plated frames, and suspending chain and plain Belt fastener ..... | 18 0 |
| Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated ornaments, lined with silk, engraved silver plated frames, engraved suspending chain and filagree belt fastener..... | 20 0 |
| Black velvet silver plated ornaments do do ..... | 20 0 |
| Plain Black Velvet, lined white silk, silver plated frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener—small size..... | 5 |
| Do do medium size..... | 6 8 |
| Do do silver plated ornamental fastener, large size ..... | 10 |
| Blue Velvet with gussets, silver plated mounts, ornamental velvet chain and fastener with bell to match..... | 28 |
| Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated mounts and chain, and fastener, extra pocket fitted with Ladies' instrument..... | 20 0 |

### LADIES' BELTS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch and mount ..... | 5 0 |
| Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch large oval fastener ..... | 5 0 |
| Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch ornamental buckle, mounts, catch and fan suspender ..... | 5 8 |
| Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch divided with silver plated link, engraved buckle, mounts fastener and fan suspender..... | 6 0 |
| Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, mounts, fastener and fan suspender ..... | 4 0 |
| Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, ornamental buckle, fastener and fan suspender ..... | 5 0 |
| Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, engraved buckle, mounts and fan suspender, enamelled fan suspender, black fastener..... | 5 0 |
| Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, silver plated ornamental fastener, plated mount and tassels ..... | 19 0 |
| A Suspender, silver plated fancy chain and buckle, all of filagree work, gilt ornaments ..... | 15 6 |

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

### MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

| Cash. Per Case. Rs. | a. | | | Credit. Per Case. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23RD APRIL 1879.

In the absence of anything of an enlivening character from Home, business here to-day has been quiet in the extreme, and as regards the actual extent of transactions we might now be at the beginning of the season instead of what is generally the busiest period.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. is reported in Consols which now stand at 99⅞ and French Rentes have advanced from 115 to ½, but Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at 73½ for Fours and 78½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a further general improvement, Chartered and Chartered Mercantile being both 10s. and Hong Kong and Shangahi £2 higher. Oriental are unaltered at £20 per share.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unchanged, and Wheat, to arrive, is unaltered, but Seeds continue to show an upward tendency, Linseed, both Bombay and Calcutta, ex-Warehouse being quoted 1s., Calcutta Linseed to arrive, and Rapeseed ex-Warehouse, 6d. per quarter higher.

Reuter reports Piece Goods in Manchester as firm but little doing, quotations being the same as on Friday last. Private advices, however, call the Market very dull, and business would be practicable at easier rates.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 8,000 bales, against imports 30,000. Spot prices were unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in Mid.-Orleans, and Reuter says nothing respecting arrivals, but private telegrams quote Good Omrawattee, via Cape, at 5 9-16d. and via Canal at 5½d., a decline of ¼d. from the highest point. From New York prices come unchanged, ready Mid.-Uplands 11½, July shipment 11·85 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

| | This week | Last week | 1878 | 1877 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesdays' Receipts | 6,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| Four days' do. | 29,000 | 22,000 | 20,000 | 13,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 4,263,000 | ... | 4,037,000 | 3,791,000 |

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in rates of interest and discount.

Exchange continues firm with a further partial 1-32d. advance. There are very few Bills offering, and in fact very little business has been done, so that the upward tendency must be ascribed to the firmness shown in Calcutta, and the fact of private telegrams quoting Silver at Home ¼ per oz. higher, although Reuter still quotes 49½d. The rates obtained for Council Drafts in London to-day will as usual guide the Market for the rest of the Mail. These, it is generally expected, will average from 1s. 7 3-16d. to 1s. 7¼d., the majority of opinion being in favour of the former figure, in which case we are not likely to move much. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 7 5-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 7¼d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7 9-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7¼d. | ,, |
| France 3 ,, ,, | 2·05½. | ,, |

Gold is still quoted at Rs. 19-10 nominal, and on Calcutta rates are unaltered.

Government Paper is quiet but steady at yesterday's rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 92½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98.

Shares are quiet, and actual transactions are most limited. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. higher, closing at Rs. 660. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and generally lower. Central India are an exception, having recovered Rs. 15, but there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Anglo-Indian, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, and Rs. 25 in Hyderabad and Soonderdass Spinning. Colaba Land and Berar Press Shares are Rs. 5 higher.

Cotton this morning opened very dull, and business was done chiefly in Broach as a further decline of Rs. 1 per candy. Late in the afternoon, however, on the report of Liverpool having opened steadier a better demand sprang up, and sellers generally asked for an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from the lowest point. This reaction is to be regretted, as the up-country markets had all begun to assimilate to the level of our prices, and a few more days of quiet markets would have rendered a steadier and healthier style of business practicable. The receipts yesterday were 7,580 bales, making a total of 30,318 bales for the six days. We call closing rates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ginned Broach, May | Rs. 237 | per candy. |
| Do. Arra ,, | ,, 220 | ,, |
| F. G. F. do ,, | ,, 215 | ,, |
| G. F. do ,, | ,, 210 | ,, |
| Good Dholleras ,, | ,, 220 | ,, |
| F. G. F. do ,, | ,, 215 | ,, |

Seeds.—Linseed is firm at Rs. 6-15 and Rapeseed is in request at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt.

Freights continue extremely quiet. For Liverpool the quotation both by Sail and Steam is 20s., and for Trieste and Venice business is said to have been done at 20s., payable here, but 25s. is the quotation forward.

Piece Goods are quiet with only an average business doing, and there is no movement in prices, although the quieter tone of the Manchester advices induces buyers to make slightly lower offers.

Coals are firm, but no fresh business is reported.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Bank. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 130 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 720 |
| Bank of Bombay | 30,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 660 |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 3 do | 625 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 £12-10 | | 6 do | 102 |

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 19th April 1879.

| Open, 444 Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 50,257 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 1,42,671 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 869 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,94,797 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in April 1878.

| Open 444 Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 57,695 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 91,011 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 592 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 1,014 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,50,312 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase Rs. | 44,485 | 0 | 0 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Glenlyon, 1,487 tons, Captain A. Campbell, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The s. s. Oorun, 163 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 271 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rajputana, 1,312 tons Captain J. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Beauchamp and child, Rev. F. Emeding, and 106 deck passengers.

The s. s. City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Venill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 21st April, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Hemlow and child, Mrs. Dibbs and 2 children, Mr. Westfield, and 13 deck passengers.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Winn, Mr. J. Ott, Mr. and Mrs. St. Quinton, Mr. W. S. Fielding, Sr. N. C. Guynne, Mr. J. Keating, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. P. Promting, and 160 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Zambesi, 1,640 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with the following cargo:—843 packages piece goods, 489 packages wine and spirit, 138 packages provision, 9 cases cochineal, 129 packages oil, 500 casks coalpitch, 140 cases window glass, 51 cases copper, 15 packages papers, 2 packages glassware, 2 cases umbrellas, 46 packages cyder, 229 packages beer, 65 packages oilmanstores, 1 case boots, 5 cases saffron, 230 boxes silver, 2 boxes specie, 25 packages sharkfins, 25 packages cloves, 2 packages tobacco, 14 packages olibanum, and many packages merchandise.

## ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Pearl (s) | Klee | Cutch, April 20. |
| 23 | City of Baltimore (s) | Venill | Kurrachee, April 21. |
| | Rajputana (s) | Lewis | Calcutta, March 28. |
| | Zambesi (s) | Symons | Southampton, Mar 27. |

## DEPARTURES.

| April. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Star of Branswick | Timothy | Calcutta. |
| | Oorun (s) | Baker | Coast and Cutch. |

The ship Glenlyon, Campbell, to Elephant Point, obtained he port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Victoria, to Havre.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Umballa (s) | Smith | Singapore, March 29. |
| | The Douglas | Wilson | Melbourne, Feb 26. |
| | Souverain | Senglar | Mauritius, Feb 20. |
| | Ernestine | Heriart | Mauritius, March 3. |
| | Jamaica | Mathews | New York, Nov 19. |
| | Adamantine | Treland | Port Natal, Feb 13. |
| 19 | Madura (s) | Cotton | Bombay, March 30. |
| | Rosell | Hegum | ,, January 9. |
| | Exporter | Brooks | Point de Galle, April 10. |

DEPARTURES.

April 18—Steamer Hydaspes, Barque Calcutta.
April 19—Ship Saint Mirren.

PASSENGERS.

Per Umballa—Lieut Rickman, Mrs Dobson and child, Mr and Mrs Kruger, Mr Riddle, and Mr W Swayne.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of the passengers per S S Dorunda, which sailed on the 20th instant:—For London—Mr Risch, Mr Sellar, Mr Macneish, Mr and Mrs Morrison, Mrs Christie 2 Misses Sandeman, 2 Masters Lindquist, Mrs Tyrell and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Carson, Mr Heriot, Captain H I Guy, B N I, Dr and Mrs Logg, Mr and Mrs Blaker and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Edwards and child, Mr Greenfield, Mr and Mrs Jenks, Mr Wortley's 2 children, Mr Aitken, Captain Cotton, Mr and Mr Edwards, Miss Edwards and 2 children, Master Claxton, 2 Masters Fraser, Mr Grey, Mr Matthews, and Mr Maclennan.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | Lincelles | Coast. |
| 20 | Asia (s) | Rangoon. |
| 21 | Meinam (s) | Galle and Pondy. |

DEPARTURES.

| April. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Goa (s) | Calcutta and N P. |
| | Ethiopia (s) | Bombay. |

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Compton, ss, Hogg, from Cardiff. | |
| April | 3 Monarch, ss, Stockdale, fr m Cardiff. | |
| | 6 Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Muscat. | |
| | 7 Futhe Sultan, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta. | |
| | 8 Victoria, ss, Mendazona, from Manilla. | |
| | 8 Crimdon, ss, Brakunberry, fr m Cardiff. | |
| | 8 Manilla, ss, Dod ro, from London. | |
| | 9 Hudson, ss, Nesbitt, from Rangoon. | |
| | 9 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Bombay. | |
| | 9 Bangalore, ss, Briscoe, from Venice. | |
| | 9 Kashgar, ss, Baker, from London. | |
| | 9 Rochdale, ss, Rick, from Colombo. | |
| | 9 Ellora, ss, Sharpe, from London. | |
| | 9 Africa, P T ship, Marques, from Macow. | |
| | 10 Herga, ss, Henderson, from Glasgow. | |
| | 10 Septima, ss, Hassaneau, from Jeddah. | |
| | 10 Correze, F T ship, Ponon, from Saigon. | |
| | 10 Assiria, ss, Racco, from Genova. | |
| | 10 Benvoirlich, ss, Kidner, from Bombay. | |
| | 11 Elgin, ss, Milter, fro m Moulmein. | |
| | 11 Malabar, H M ship, Grant, from Bombay. | |
| | 11 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius. | |
| | 12 Vorwaerts, ss, Marussig, from Calcutta. | |
| | 12 Punjab, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta. | |
| | 13 Djemnah, ss, Monge, from Shanghai. | |
| | 13 Futhe Reed, A Bark, Crowell, from Zanzibar. | |
| | 13 Panjaub, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar. | |
| | 13 Rapido, I G Boat, ——, from Port Said. | |
| | 13 Peerdie, ss, Callaggio, from Marseilles. | |
| | 13 Nepaul, ss, Murray, from Bombay. | |
| | 14 Perusia, ss, McKirdy, from Rangoon. | |
| | 14 Garronne, ss, Owen, from Sydney. | |
| | 14 Helena, ss, Lily, from Moulmein. | |
| | 15 Airy, ss, Balls, from Cardiff. | |
| | 16 Harlsey, ss, Rooke, from Middlesbro. | |

DEPARTURES.

| April. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Victoria, ss, Mendazona, to Liverpool. | |
| 9 | Compton, ss, Hogg, to Bombay. | |
| 9 | Monarch, ss, Stockdale, to china. | |
| 9 | Manilla, ss, Dodero, to Bombay. | |
| 9 | Hudson, ss, Nesbit, to Malta F O. | |
| 9 | Arabia, ss, Serra, to Genoa. | |
| 9 | Bangalore, ss, Briscoe, to Bombay. | |
| 9 | Khasgar, ss, Baker, to Calcutta. | |
| 9 | Rochdale, ss, Hick, to London. | |
| 10 | Ellora, ss, Sharpe, to Kurrachee. | |
| 10 | Africa P T ship, Marques, to t isbon. | |
| 10 | Septima, ss, Hassaneau, to Russerah. | |
| 10 | Correze, F T ship, Ponon, to Toulon. | |
| 10 | Assiria, ss, Racco, to Bombay. | |
| 11 | Herga, ss, Henderson, to Sydney. | |
| 11 | Benvoirlich ss, Kidner, to Marseilles. | |
| 11 | Elgin, ss, Milter, to Malta F O. | |
| 12 | Futhe Sultan, Bark, Nacoda, to Jeddah. | |
| 12 | Malabar, H M T ship, Grant, to England. | |
| 12 | Vorwaerts, ss, Marussig, to Trieste. | |
| 13 | Djemnah, ss, Monge, to Marseilles. | |
| 14 | Crimdon, ss, Brackinberry, to Bombay. | |
| 14 | Picardie, ss, Callaggio, to Mauritius. | |
| 14 | Nepaul, ss, Murray, to London. | |
| 14 | Perusia ss, McKirdy, to Malta F O. | |
| 15 | Punjab, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah. | |
| 15 | Garronne, ss, Owen, to London. | |
| 16 | Helena, ss, Lily, to Malta F O. | |
| 16 | Arab, H M, ship, Dicken, to Cruise. | |
| 16 | Harlsey, ss, Rooke, to Kurrachee. | |

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Annie Reed, A Bark, Crowell, from Zanzibar.
Panjaub, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
Rapido, I G Boat, ——, from Port Said.
Airy, ss, Balls, Cardiff.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—April 23.

From Liverpool.

Sidonian s—8 cases confectionary, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co; 20 cases ginger wine, 15 cases rum, 30 cases whiskey, and 10 cases spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Indus—8 15 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

From London.

St. George s—12 packages earthenware, Hassum Noor Mahamed
William Burkitt s—7 cases bleaching powder and 1 cases wire Metting, Motiall Ravechund.
Greenock s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazanjee.
Walton s—2 cases printing ink, The Times of India; 25 cases cau de Cologne, Glaistone, Wyllie and Co.; 23 cases clocks, Manockjee Nanajee.
Manilla s—20 crates empty bottles, Maneckjee Poonjajee and Sons; 2 cases silvered glass, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Clan Ranold s—25 cases portowine, D D Shah.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—April 23.

For Liverpool.

Evesham Abby—56 bales hemp, Jaitha Parshotum; 150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 40 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Raphael—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co.
Shakespeare—250 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Dunera—1,200 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Ceila s—100 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts myrabollams W and A Graham and Co; 31 bales hemp, Asur Jetha; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 cwts myrabollams, Reili Brothers.

For London.

Contest—52 bales hemp, Vussonjee Serjee; 7061 cwts myrabolams and 168½ cwts nux vomica, Samjee Jewraz; 15 bales hides, Hajiara s—200 cwts horns, Hurjee Bhailoo.
Indus s—8 cwt fishmaws, G H J Mahomed 3 packages cardamoms 331 packages coffee and 3 bales senna, P and O Co.

For Bremenhaven.

Verona—900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Plainmeller s—224 cwts ground nuts and 4073 cwts gingelly seed W Ulmer Brothers.
Bangalore s—561 bags coffee, P and O Co.

For Alexandria.

Medea s—2 bundles silk and 4 cases skin, Abdool Rahim Saffedin.
Wilton s—325 cwts bones, Abramovitz and Co; 150 bales hemp, Reili Brothers.
Manilla s—1,401 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—209 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton Kunkler, Singer and Co.
Bangalore—220 bales cotton, P and O Co.
Assiria—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales catton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Venice.

Trinacrias—50 bales catton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Medea—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Medea—200, bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Lang Moir & Co; 40 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co., 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Bangalore—257 bales coffee, P and O Co.
Trinacria s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Victoria—2,000 bales cotton, George, Lockhart & Co; 640 cwts bones, Nobis Bros.
Cumberland—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

For Naples.

Assiria—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd April 1879.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 o.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·865 |
| Temperature of the Air | 81·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 74·4 |
| Dew Point | 71·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 72 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8). | 1·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 86·8 |
| Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 72·3 |
| General Direction of Wind | W, SE, WNW. NW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 234. |

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The Charge for inserting a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—April 11th, at Aden, the wife of Lt.-Col. J. F Chapman, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.
McCONAGHY—April 19th, at Mahableshwar, the wife of W. McConaghy, M. D., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROFTON—April 19th, at Simla, the wife of Major-General F Crofton, R E, of a son.
EGERTON—April 16th, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Charles C Egerton, Lieutenant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
FERGUSSON—April 15th, at Durdens, Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major R P Fergusson, R-G, R H A, of a son.
KENDALL—April 18th, at Umballa, the wife of Henry Kendall, M D, Deputy surgeon-General, British Forces, Sirhind Circle, of a son.
NORTH—April 15th, at Mysore, the wife of George North, of a son.
PELLEW—April 20th, at Calcutta, the wife of F H Pellew, B C S, of a daughter.
SIMPSON—April 18th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of C D Simpson, of a daughter.
WILSON—April 17th, at Berhampore, Moorshedabad, the wife of Captain E H Wilson, 36th N I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—IRWIN—April 15, at St Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lahore, Thomas Gordon Walker, Esq, C S, son of the late Rev Henry Walker, Urquhart, Morayshire, to Adela, daughter of Rev A W Irwin, A M, of Richmount, Co Longford, and Chaplain of Umballa.

DEATHS.

BOURKE—April 16th, at Negapatam, Edmund, the 2nd child of Mr and Mrs S J Bourke, aged 5 months.
CREAGH—April 16 h, at Nowshera, Dan, the eldest son of Surgeon-Maj r Creagh.
DAINTITH—April 17, at Lucknow, Harry, the son of Ellen and Sergeant R Daintith, F W D Military Works, aged 15 months.
FALLE—April 19th, at Kidderpore, Florence Hamon, the eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs S V Falle, aged 4 years and 3 months.
GIBSON—April 11th, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Annie, the wife of M Dods Gibson.
MONCKMASON—April 16th, at Ferozepore, the son of Gordon G and M Rose, Monckmason, aged 6 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to th "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

From the Minute by the Governor which we publish in another column, it will be observed that official recognition is now given to the fact that dire distress prevails over wide districts of the Bombay Presidency. Reports have from time to time reached the public, pointing to the probability that famine had not yet done with the country, but it has been hitherto hoped that perhaps matters might not turn out so bad as they seemed—a hope which now, however, must evidently be abandoned. Sir Richard Temple is obliged to affirm "the probability, if "not imminence, of distress in the eastern "Deccan including most parts of the "Sholapur district, the eastern parts of Poona "and Sattara (Central Divison), some parts "of Kaladgi and the eastern part of Dharwar "(Southern Division)" caused by short harvests through excessive and unseasonable rain and owing to the fact that the spring crops have been in many places more than two-thirds destroyed by a plague of rats and mice. The Governor truly observes that these misfortunes coming after one year of famine and another of general scarcity renders it absolutely necessary that Government should step in and extend a helping hand to those suffering people who may be found absolutely necessitous. Otherwise, the continued tension to which they have been subjected since 1877 may endanger their physical condition and render them liable to the ravages of atrophied disease, that if once allowed to obtain a footing, may prove beyond the possibility of control. Consequently, precautionary measures must be adopted until at least the gathering of the autumn crops brings relief four months hence. Sir Richard Temple himself, it is known, proposes during the ensuing hot weather—at a time when Governors generally betake themselves to the more pleasant occupation of presiding over the society that, like themselves, have fled to the hills—to visit Kanara and the Southern Maratha Country, where he will be enabled, by his long and varied experience of similar work, to give advice and personal superintendence to the more important of the relief measures which are now to be put in hand. The Minute to which we refer is shorter than is generally the case with documents of that nature emanating from the pen of our present Governor, but this one is not the less terse and efficient on that account in describing both the necessities of the case and the remedial measures that are to be taken. Indeed, the energetic and decided style in which the subject is treated, and the perspicacious manner in which the policy that the circumstances of the case requires is indicated, inspire confidence that nothing will be overlooked—that no precautions will be neglected to ensure the threatening evil being narrowed to the smallest possible dimensions.

As to the relief measures themselves, a glance at the list will show that nothing is to be undertaken but what will eventually prove of great public utility. We believe we are stating the fact when we say that the Government of Bombay hold to the incontrovertible theory that famines are but favourable opportunities for economically carrying into effect those measures that the progress of the country will sooner or later necessitate. That, undoubtedly, is the most efficacious spirit in which to meet these afflictions and to render it not improbable that the strain which they apparently put upon the finances of the country shall be eventually in great part negatived. For, it is clear, that if a certain scheme is indicated as called for—or that may in future be called for—by the requirements of the country—that may, in short, have already been decided upon as a State enterprise to be undertaken as soon as the State finances shall permit, and that is not at once put in hand solely because the time in that respect is not favourable: then if famine shall overtake the land, and if the expenditure of public monies for the preservation of life shall become inevitable, provided those monies are utilised in anticipating the works which we have said will sooner or later—no matter at how distant a period—be required, it is certain, we submit, that the money eventually will practically not have been lost. That remark will apply, we think, to the Sholapur and Gadac Railway which, we are glad to observe, is one of the projected works. At Gadac the line will meet the extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary, the earth works of which were completed during the last famine in that Presidency, and provided the whole work can be finished, the bridges constructed, and the rails laid down, we shall have a railway that has long been pointed to in Bombay as eminently called for by the requirements of the rich and cotton producing Southern Maratha Country, that will not only benefit the trade of this port, but will also provide an alternate line leading down through the length of Western India and desirable both from a political and a military point of view. There are other works to be undertaken—the construction of tanks and the extension of irrigation generally, but we submit that none of them will equal in importance or are so likely to result in sure and permanent benefit as this Sholapur Railway.

In our former articles on silladar cavalry we have confined our remarks to the question of the horse allowance, which concerns the silladars alone. We now propose to discuss the personal pay of the men, which affects silladars and *bargeers* alike. The rates now drawn are those laid down in the re-organization orders of 1860; and we shall confine our remarks to the pay of the grade of sowars, who form, of course, the great body of the Regiment, and who are the hardest hit when a regiment is reduced to the proverbial "mon-"key's allowance." The rate, then, of the sowar's pay is Rs. 10 per mensem; and they are further allowed compensation for dearness of provisions, when the monthly expenses of living according to a fixed standard which is considered necessary for a fighting man, exceeds Rs. 3-8 per mensem. In discussing the sufficiency of the amounts above stated, we shall adopt the same course as we did in the case of the horse allowance—that is to say, we shall put aside the Rs. 3-8 which, with the compensation allowance Government consider is enough for a man to spend on his belly, and we will suppose, for the sake of argument, that under this arrangement the requirements of the man, so far as his own personal food is concerned, are provided for. The balance of his pay is Rs. 6-8, and we will now enquire what expenses that balance has to meet, and whether it is capable of doing so. What, then, has this Rs. 6-8 to meet? It has to provide for the following expenses:—The support of the man's family—no small joke, as a rule, with natives—his full and undress uniform, English sword, rifled carbine, military greatcoat, jackboots, regimental shoes, puggrees, sword, and pouch belts, spurs, trousers, &c., &c., and all the various articles included in the general term "neces-saries." A glance at the dress regulations will show that the articles required by a recruit, irrespective of saddlery, cannot be purchased under from Rs. 160 to Rs. 170; and, therefore—supposing these regulations to be strictly carried out—the day he commences his career as a soldier would find himself face to face with a debt amounting to 16 months' full pay. Of this sum at least Rs. 120 would be due to the stores, and the remainder would represent articles that could be purchased privately in the bazaar. How is all this outlay to be met? So far as the debt to the stores is concerned, there can be only one way—and that is by putting the recruit under heavy stoppages. With old soldiers, who owe only moderate amounts to the stores, Re. 1-8 is the regulation allowance for deduction from pay; but in the case of recruits, who are so heavily involved, a much larger deduction has to be made; and Rs. 3 is the minimum the fund can afford to accept. This would leave the recruit Rs. 3-8 at his disposal, out of which, further cuttings would have to be deducted for house rent, bhisti, barber, and sweeper, amounting to another 15 annas, leaving him Rs. 2-7 for the liquidation of the debts he may have contracted in the bazaar for the purpose of supplying himself with such necessaries and equipment as he may not have received from the stores—the support of his family,—to buy clothes and for the purchase of those many other articles of necessity, which inevitably present themselves in the daily life of every man, no matter how careful he may be. This balance, we think, speaks for itself, and we shall not waste time in endeavouring to prove that it is not sufficient for the purpose required. It manifestly is not, and the result is, the services of the sowcar are put into requisition; enormous interest is charged in consequence of the precarious nature of the security, and thus the young soldier, instead of making a clear start, is not only saddled with an enormous debt to the regimental fund, but commences to mortgage his future in a quarter where all experience proves there is little chance of ultimate release.

We think we have now shown pretty clearly in the course of our articles how totally inadequate is the pay of the cavalry trooper; not only as regards the horse allowance, but also in a minor degree as regards his personal pay; and it only remains for us to see whether it is possible to suggest any remedy that is practicable. In a case of this kind the choice clearly lies between one of two things—either the recognised standard of efficiency must be considerably lowered, and an irregular corps somewhat of the old stamp, with certain absolutely necessary improvements, must be put up with, or the pay of the men must be increased. There is no middle course; and it is far better to have a good irregular regiment well paid, and efficient enough for most of the requirements of this country, than a half-starved body of men whom the authorities are year by year striving to convert into dragoons on an allowance less than that drawn by a Bombay policeman. In the former case by reducing the number of European officers to three, instead of the existing establishment of seven, the pay of four European officers would be saved. This would permit of a slight increase to the personal pay of each man and the horse allowance of each horse; and with this slight increase, if a lower standard of efficiency was tolerated, the cuttings of the men might be considerably reduced, and they would thus be enabled to make both ends meet. For instance—taking a very likely case—that the seven officers of one of these cavalry regiments consisted of one lieutenant-colonel commanding, two majors and a captain as squadron commanders, one lieutenant and adjutant, two lieutenants as squadron officers, all Staff Corps men,—which must ultimately be the case though there are a few local officers at present,—then by leaving the commandant second in command and adjutant on their present rates, and striking out the other two squadron commanders and two squadron officers, there would be a saving in the pay of the European officers of about Rs. 2,300 a month, which would enable Government to add Rs. 2½ to each horse allowance and Rs. 1½ to the personal pay of all the men below the grade of native officer. This addition, together with the introduction of a less expensive stamp of equipment and remounts, would enable a regiment to jog on tolerably comfortably without costing the State any extra money. This, of course, would be a retrograde policy, and we do not say we recommend it; but we know the Government are at their wits' end for money, and we put forth the suggestion for what it is worth. The change we should like to see is an increase of pay with the standard of efficiency kept to the highest possible pitch. The cavalry force on this side of India is very small, there being only seven regiments in the whole Presidency, including Sind. It is of the utmost importance therefore that the quality should be the very best, and that the regiments should be trustworthy, as regards their fitness for field service in any quarter of the globe. This cannot, however, be the case, if the men, whilst being expected to be as efficient as dragoons, are paid as if they were policemen which is the case now. The current rates of pay were introduced at a time when a very moderate standard of efficiency was required; but now-a-days a native cavalry regiment is expected to be as good in every way as a dragoon regiment. Commanding officers dare not resist the tendency of the age, and to keep themselves in favour with the military authorities whilst putting on the screw in the direction of reform and improvement, do not represent, as they ought to, the pecuniary difficulties of their men. It is quite heartbreaking work for both officers and men to go on as at present. Bricks cannot be made without straw; nor can a well armed, well horsed, and highly equipped regiment of dragoons be kept up on the pay of a ragamuffin police corps. If perfection is aimed at by the Government—and now-a-days nothing short of such a standard is of much use in the military service—then Government should do one of two things: they should either knock the silladar system on the head, and reorganise the cavalry on the regular system on the model of Hussar regiments; or failing the courage to take such a bold step, the existing pay should be raised at least 25 per cent., and the recruit on first joining should be armed and equipped absolutely free of all cost.

When noticing the telegram advising the relief of Ekowe, we yesterday observed that as soon as Lord Chelmsford had concentrated the whole of his reinforcements the advance of our troops ought to prove irresistible. But from the news that has been received by yesterday's English Mail it may be observed that by the beginning of this month it was anticipated that 14,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and 35 guns would have been available. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why the forward movement of the right column was suspended, and why our troops should have gone back over the twenty miles lying between Ekowe and the Tugela river. Doubtless, however, the next Mail to arrive in England will bring intelligence of offensive measures being once more in full swing. Cetewayo, it is said, is preparing a depôt of provisions thirty miles in rear of Ulundi, to which, it is supposed, he will retreat as soon as that stronghold is threatened. The new kraal is said to be almost impregnable, and the Zulu army should only prove as formidable in defence as they have shown themselves to be in attack, the forces with Lord Chelmsford have their work cut out. Altogether King Cetewayo's troops up to this time must have lost over 5,000 men, or nearly 10 per cent. of their whole army, and if they can withstand being demoralized after so frightful a slaughter as that, they must be made of no ordinary stuff. They probably have had enough of attacking troops protected by entrenchments, and may now, therefore be expected to limit their operations to fighting us in the open during the advance of our troops or to defying us behind the defences of their kraals. Indeed, after the affair at Rorke's Drift, it is said that Cetewayo ordered that there should be no more attempts to carry fixed positions.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 4TH APRIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Zambesi, Commander A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 4th April. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr and Mrs Thomsett and child
Miss Thomsett
Mrs Kemball
Mr and Mrs Hutchinson
Mr and Mrs Read
Mrs Hughes
Mrs Armstrong and infant
Major H C Morse
Mrs Streeter and infant
2nd Lieut E F Pakenham
Mrs A H Hildesley
Mr C Morrosey
Mr H W Young
Mr J G Crawford
Mr W Little
Mr G F Evans
Mr T S Harding
Mrs Elliott
Mr R Wood
2nd Lieut Fordyce
2nd Lieut H S Vanrenen
2nd Lieut J W G Hutchinson
Three Misses Stockbridge
Mr E A Hunt.

From Brindisi.

Mr C Perrin
2nd Lieut C C Winn
Mr J W Fullen
Mr W R de Rouen
Capt L W Irwin
Mr and Mrs J Ford and son
Mr R S Thornton.

From Venice.—Mr M R Thomas.

From Aden.

Jan Mahomed and friend
Dubal Singh
Abdool Cadur
Kobodjee and friend
A Moosajee and friends
Oonier Chund
A Hossein.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 4.

The Easter holidays are already beginning to cast their shadows before upon political affairs at home, and now that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has disclosed the secrets of his Budget, all that our legislators will be anxious about will be how soon they can get away from Westminster. Last night Sir Stafford Northcote was questioned about a rumour which had caused some stir in the House that the holidays might possibly begin on Monday next instead of Tuesday; and Sir Stafford replied that he had formed that intention, but he would be obliged to abandon it because Mr. Fawcett had given notice of his intention to raise an important question of foreign policy on the motion for adjournment. This reference was to a motion of which Mr. Fawcett has given notice deprecating an advance on Kabul, and the Chancellor's intimation was received with such a pathetic moan that even Mr. Fawcett was moved by it, and he said there was nothing he would regret more and that when events had suddenly occurred than to be responsible for keeping the House sitting when it might be making holiday, and if the Government would only give him an assurance that no advance on Kabul should be made until the House re-assembled he would willingly refrain from raising the question, as he had intended. The Minister made no reply to this modest request, and so the all-important point still remains doubtful.

The Budget which the Chancellor of the Exchequer unfolded last night may be summed up in three words, "as we were." With the exception of an addition of 2d. per pound to the duty on cigars and the imposition of a duty on the commodity known as cocoa paste, which it appears has been overlooked by former Chancellors of the Exchequer, the taxation is to be left as it was, and the accumulated deficits of past years amounting to 4½ millions are to be met by renewing Exchequer bonds. For next year his estimated surplus is £1,900,000, which will be available for

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

(PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.)

### NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

From Kandahar information has been received that Persian regiments from Mashad are moving towards the Afghan frontier.

The dam across the Helmund at Kahak has been carried away, and the failure of crops in Sistan is probable.

In Herat the Kabul and Kandahar regiments are considered untrustworthy. Three Sirdars are imprisoned, and the Governor, Umar Khan, is under open arrest.

From Dera Ghazi Khan, Captain Showers, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Wells, R. E., accompanied by Marri chiefs and escorted by a number of Marris, Mazaries, and Drishake Baluchis, have proceeded to reconnoitre the direct route between Vitakri and that through the Marri hills. Their baggage escort was attacked by thieves, and three syces and one sarwan killed, others wounded. The baggage was recovered by the Marri chiefs and two of the murderers have been secured. Measures were being taken to apprehend the remaining murderers, who, if caught, were to be tried by military commission.

News from Peshawur states that a party of robbers from Bazaar carried off several Kachi camels from the road, three miles from below Ali Musjid, on the 21st inst. Pursuit was ineffectual.

News from Lundi Kotal states that two companies were sent the previous day from Daka to the village Kum Daka, seven miles distant, to aid the villagers against hostile Momunds. Subsequent reports showed the latter to be in force, and reinforcements were moving from Lundi Kotal to act if required.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

### THE JALLALABAD FORCE.

GUNDAMAK, VIA JALLALABAD, APRIL 20.

The remaining troops from Fattehabad, consisting of the left half of Delatour's Mountain Battery, head quarters and three troops of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, the Sappers, the 27th Punjab N. I., and the 45th Sikhs, arrived yesterday. The camp was shifted to higher ground yesterday. The country people are peaceable, and are working at the bridge and road.

Conflicting accounts have been received from Kabul. Reliable information states that no troops or fortifications are on this side of Butkhak. Desperate resistance is expected at Butkhak in case of an advance. The snow on the higher hills was melting rapidly yesterday but falling heavily again to-day. The climate is good, and the health of the troops excellent.

It is expected that General Roberts and his two divisions will advance without tents, and in lighter order.

There are strong rumours again that only a mission with a small force proceeds to Kabul.

### THE RIGHTS OF AFGHANS IN BRITISH INDIA.

MADRAS, APRIL 23.

In the Appeal Court to-day an important question affecting the rights of Afghans in British India was heard before Mr. Justice Kernan and Mr. Justice Moothoosawamy. One Abdul Rahimon, a trader in elephants' ivory in British India for thirty years, filed a suit in the Cuddapah Court to recover the sum of Rs. 17,600, but the plaint was thrown out by the District Judge on the ground of the plaintiff being an alien enemy to the British Government. Mr. Ross Johnston contended on behalf of the plaintiff, that the Queen announced in her proclamation of war that she was at war with Shere Ali only and not with the Afghan people, and plaintiff had therefore a perfect right of protection in Indian Courts. Their Lordships held the same view, and ordered the plaint to be restored to the file.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

### THE AFGHAN WAR.

### STATEMENT BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question in the Commons this evening, said that H. E. the Viceroy had telegraphed home on the 3rd instant, that in compliance with a despatch he had received from Lord Cranbrook no advance on Kabul would be made without the authority of the Home Government. His Excellency, however, said that a further advance of the British to the front might be found necessary in order to be prepared for everything, and to support the negotiations in progress. An advance on Gandamak might be desirable owing to the superiority of the climate there as compared to Jallalabad.

Sir Stafford said that messages between Major Cavagnari and Yakub Khan were still passing, but at present it was inexpedient to make any statement respecting the details.

Consols to-day closed at 99⅞, a further rise of ⅛.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| The London Cotton Market has been dull. | |
| Fair Dholleras | 4⅞ |
| The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-6 |
| 8¼ lbs. do. | 6-4½ |
| 40s. Mule Twist | 0-9½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 73½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 78½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account. | 99⅛ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 | 115½ |
| Bar Silver | 49½ |
| Oriental Bank shares | 220 |
| Chartered do. | £18 |
| Do. Mercantile Bank shares | £18 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai do. | £30 |
| Departure—Achille. | |

### STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, APRIL 23, 11-1 A.M.

Manilla Mail leaves Amoy to-morrow and Hongkong Friday.

### RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1s. 7 5-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 7¾d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7 9-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7¾d. | ,, |
| Francs 3 ,, ,, | 2-05¼. | ,, |

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram dated Rangoon, 20th April:—"The King's prompters to hostilities are gaining ground. A strong feeling is growing among the old ministers against the King, who has announced his determination to listen to no more negotiations with the English. The Theinnee Shans are in rebellion. One thousand Burman troops have been sent against them."

THE proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the disaster at the Kabul river ford have been sent to the Commander-in-Chief, but have been referred back by him for further information.

THE steamer Amberto, 913 tons register, built in 1872, classed A 1 at Lloyd's, has been wrecked at the entrance of Galle harbour. The vessel, as it now lies beached at Galle, will be sold by auction on the 6th May.

WE regret to have to record, says the *Englishman*, the death, on Sunday morning, of the Honorable Raja Digamber Mitter, C.S.I., at his house in Calcutta. The Raja had been suffering since last cold weather from a complicated disease (a sort of phthisis with severe congestion of the pharynx). His loss is irreparable and will be universally mourned. The Raja died in the 64th year of his age. He has left a widow, a widowed daughter-in-law, and two young grand sons of 10 and 11 years old. Raja Digamber's only son, Grish Chunder Mitter, died some years ago.

THE *Pioneer*—To remove a misapprehension which prevails among a good many officers at the front, we beg to state that we have received definite assurances from the Adjutant General that no orders have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief restraining officers from corresponding with the Press beyond those, issued about November last at the beginning of the war which prohibited staff officers from corresponding. The Commander-in-Chief has distinctly declared that all other officers are at liberty to make whatever arrangements they like about correspondence.

SEVERAL extensive frauds having been in recent years committed in the treasury of the Zamorin, the Collector of Malabar succeeded in persuading the numerous members of which the Zamorin family is composed to deposit their concealed treasure in a common hoard, which had been accumulating for centuries, in the Huzur Treasury. There is a rare collection of ancient jewellery, and coins of the time of the Roman Emperors. An official trustee in the person of Mr. Wedderburn has been now appointed by Government to take charge of all this wealth and sell and convert it into promissory notes, for which, receiving a commission of 1 per cent., he will get a quarter lakh of rupees.

THE Singapore paper reports the very serious illness of the Hon'ble Captain Shaw, Lieut.-Governor of Malacca. He returned to Penang and was better after his arrival, but his state of health is such as to make it necessary for him to go home.

ONE of the most audacious outrages committed for some time by Chinese pirates took place on March 30th. The British barque Elizabeth Childs, Captain Lindbergh, left Hongkong on Saturday, the 29th, with a general cargo for Newchwang. She carried twelve hands all told, and, as is usual with British merchantmen, was unarmed. On Sunday evening, when about ten miles from Mendoza Island, a suspicious-looking junk hovered in the vicinity of the barque, and, although warned off by Captain Lindbergh, subsequently grappled her. After hurling stinkpots on deck, some forty pirates, all carrying firearms, which they used in a reckless manner, boarded the ship, drove the crew forward, where they were kept at bay by one band of pirates, while the rest looted the ship of all the portable valuables they could find. The approach of a steamer alarmed the pirates, who then hastily left their prize, taking with them, however, the ship's side-lights and the booty they had collected in the cabins.

A LLOYD'S telegram received from Port Said states that the steamer Sydonia, 1,693 tons, bound from Rangoon to Liverpool with a full cargo of rice, has gone ashore at Ras Meatmer, in the Red Sea. If a southerly wind should spring up she will become a total wreck. Two lighters have arrived at Suez with 3,300 bags of rice from the stranded vessel.

AT the London Zoological Gardens no one is allowed refreshment during the church hours unless he has travelled from the suburbs. According to *Truth*, on a recent Sunday Captain Burton, the African explorer, was anxious to obtain something to drink, but he was told that this could not be permitted, as he was not a *bona fide* traveller.

*Truth* says that Lord Justice Brett, "Beauty" Brett, as he was called in his undergraduate days, rowed No. 7 for Cambridge in 1838; in a match against the Leander Club, won by Came bridge in 1839, he was No. 7 when Cambridge beat Oxford from Westminster to Putney, and in 1841 he rowed stroke of the "Cambridge subscription crews" eight which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, beating the Leander Club.

*Truth*—I hear from very good authority, but it is hard to belive such a thing to be true, that the insurance office in which poor Mr. E. M. Ward, the painter, had for many years paid premiums upon a policy for £2,000, under the hope that he was laying up and securing a small independence for his wife and family, has refused to pay. They take as their excuse the unhappy circumstances of the death. Now to say nothing of the fact that the office had actually received about three times the amount of the sum supposed to be assured, I venture to say that there are few offices in London which ever act in this way and stand upon their bare legal rights. Few have the meanness, and few are so dull as not to see that such a way of conducting their business is not favourable to their prospects. An office of this stamp may call itself "Equitable," but it can have but a very slender title to the name.

*Truth*—The Pension List is not pleasant reading for the British taxpayer, as a few gleanings, promiscuously gathered, will show. One young gentleman, who is stated to have retired from the Mint at the somewhat early age of nineteen, on the modest sum of £150 per annum, has already enjoyed £4,050. The law departments are well cared for. An official of the Irish Court of Chancery, who retired at thirty-nine, has already received a pension of over £89,000 in thirty-eight years. Another retired at the age of thirty-one, with two pensions, one of £1,381 per annum from the Court of Chancery, which he has held for thirty-six years, and another from the Court of Exchequer of £174 per annum, which he has held for forty-one years. Another gentleman, more fortunate still, retired from the Court of Chancery on his full salary, as Taxing Master, of £4,580, thirty-six years ago, and in 1871 was further gratified with £354 16s. 11d. per annum as retired "Sworn Clerk." This gentleman has already received upwards of £167,000 of the public money. Ex-"Weigh Master of Butter" (whatever that may mean), who is the son of a Peer, has been pensioned more than forty-eight years, at a cost to the present time of about £52,000; and ex-"Chaff-wax" (quite a quizzical title), as a solatium for his duties, whatever they may be, has received a pension of £1,145 for thirty-one years. There are instances of appointments being given to gentlemen over fifty years of age, and who retire a few years afterwards from ill-health. As a rule, and in confirmation of the general belief, all these pensioners live to a good old age, in compliment to the luxurious ease provided for them by a grateful country.

### WITH SIR SAM BROWNE'S DIVISION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHYBER PASS, APRIL 14.

THERE has been so little of a military nature going on in the Pass and on this line of operations until within the last three weeks, and the movements of troops, except to those personally concerned, have been so devoid of interest, that I have been quite unable to find material for a letter.

The behaviour of the hill tribes during the past two months has not apparently altered for the better, and it does not appear that our politically advised raids into the hills have had the desired effect of eradicating the murderous and marauding inclinations of the inhabitants. From all along the line come constant reports of outrages on camp-followers, and cutting and carrying off of the telegraph wire. This latter form of amusement appears to be very popular, and the man who can discover any method for deterring the simple-minded villager from providing himself by these means with slugs for his jezail will earn the undying gratitude of all concerned in the transmission of messages. The fact is, we have, to use an American expression, gone a great deal too slow with the pestilent villains that inhabit this miserable corner of the world. Exeter Hall has much evil to answer for in many parts of the world, and amongst that much for the lives of many a brave soldier and unfortunate camp-follower of the P. V. F. F. The fear of an outcry from over-humane philanthropists at home deters many in responsible positions from that unflinching severity which is absolutely necessary in dealing with these people. We have to do with a collection of the worst savages on the face of the globe without one redeeming point, save a certain form of courage and their attachment to their miserable homes; and we, forsooth, must treat them with more forbearance even than the Germans ever showed to the most civilized nation of the world; we must subsidize them for giving us permission to pass through their territory, and when in spite of this treatment repeated outrages drive us to attempt reprisals in their valleys, far from striking terror into their hearts by severity, we are satisfied with a tardy and temporary submission and retire from their territory, leaving them more confident than ever of our inability to penetrate to their strongholds amongst the hills. Is it possible to conceive a system better calculated to engender difficulties in our future dealings with them?

One natural result of our misplaced leniency is already making itself manifest. The Zakka Kheyls are again commencing to annoy our convoys. A raiding party has left the Bazaar Valley, and a few days ago swooped down on a train of camels; they looted an officer's baggage, scattered a box full of band music to the winds and mutilated as usual some wretched camp-followers, but were interrupted and took to the hills before they had done very much mischief.

The Mohmunds, too, are said to be restless, and it is reported that a party of fourteen or fifteen hundred are trying to cross the Kabul river in the neighbourhood of Dhakka.

The Shinwaris have been quiet since the severe lesson that General Tytler read them about a fortnight ago near the village of Dia-Sarak. The affair, as far as it went, was a success, and they are scarcely likely to trouble us much in future, especially as most of their principal villages are fairly accessible, and experience must have taught them now that in the open courage and fanaticism are of little avail against discipline and arms of precision. One cannot help admiring the courage they displayed, even though they richly deserved the hammering they got, and in this respect they are superior to most of the hill tribes we have had to deal with. With no arms except a few jezail and knives they met our attack in the open, and, led by Mullahs, actually advanced in the face of a hot infantry and artillery fire. Luckily in their neighbourhood there has been no Ali Musjid with store of English rifles and ammunition or routed Amir's army to plunder, the latter having been pretty well plundered before it reached their country.

The affair at Fattehabad has had satisfactory results in inducing the Khagiani Maliks to tender their submission. The Khagianis on this occasion had occupied a very strong position, and they too, displayed considerable courage and determination. The Horse Artillery guns go into deep ground, and the enemy made a desperate effort to capture them—an effort effectually frustrated by the timely cavalry charge in which poor Wigram Battye was killed. It is said that they had received information that the Shinwaris had captured two mountain guns in the Dia-Sarak affair, and that the desire to emulate this success increased their ardour. The report probably arose from the fact that only four guns of the European Mountain Battery reached Landi Kotal about that time; at all events it was implicitly believed for some days by the Shinwaris in the neighbourhood of Landi Kotal.

The loss of so excellent an officer as Major Battye, and the unfortunate disaster to the 10th Hussars, have rather clouded the satisfaction felt at General Gough's brilliant success against the Khagianis who, as proved by a letter brought in by one of the Maliks, had been induced to fire against us by Yakub Khan. The explanation now given of the disaster to the 10th—viz., that there was a sudden rise of the water as the squadron was crossing the river is probably the true one, but cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The fact is, as a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* has pointed out, that our cavalry, as a rule, receive little, if any, instruction in that most necessary part of a cavalry soldier's training—viz., how to swim a horse in deep water. It is hardly possible that so many men would have lost their lives had they been accustomed, as are the cavalry of most Continental nations, to work of this kind.

There is, too, another point, which the cavalry affairs of the last three weeks in these parts have made manifest in the opinion of some competent judges. Nothing can exceed the keenness and dash of our cavalry, both European and native, when opportunity offers, and these qualities are, of course, conspicuous merits in that aim, but when carried to the extent of wildness, so that men get entirely out of hand, they become sources of needless loss and possible disaster. With the enemy, ill-armed and undisciplined, that they have on recent occasions encountered, it is no doubt a matter of little consequence, but it is possible that before the end of the campaign they may have to deal with an enemy capable of taking more advantage of disorder amongst their assailants.

A third point which is causing anxiety to military men of experience here is the indiscriminate and hurried firing of our infantry, both European and native, which has on several occasions been too conspicuous in these little affairs with the tribes on our line of operations.

Probably both these latter defects would correct themselves in a long and severe campaign when the experience learnt of disaster would prove an efficient instructor, but in the meantime too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of correcting them at once. The terrible disaster at Isandhlana might have been saved had the ill-fated victims husbanded their ammunition and not given way in the early part of the fight to the overpowering inclination of young troops to fire as fast as they load. This is merely put forward as a possible explanation of the catastrophe and one that is rendered probable by the experience of this campaign.

The committee for the selection of sites for camps, &c., has finished its labours and orders have been issued for the erection of tents at the various places selected. It is unfortunate that the steps were not taken in this matter earlier; in that case there would have been some chance of the troops being halted before the hot weather comes to an end. Already the heat is becoming intolerable under canvas, and not a hut has been erected except at Jallalabad. Small garrisons are to hold Jamrud, Ali Musjid, Dhakka, Basawul and possibly Bari-kab; there is to be a large entrenched camp at Landi Kotal, where the head-quarters of the 2nd Division are fixed, and Jallalabad, where already a bastioned entrenchment has been constructed, will probably be held by a brigade for the present. The line that the road from Basawul to Jallalabad is to take has not yet been decided on; at present it runs past Bari-kab, but there is a bad half-way station, being 17 miles from Jallalabad and only 10 from Basawul. The alternative route by Ali Boghan and Girdi-kas, along the river bank yet requires considerable labour to render it passable for wheels, but is preferable for many reasons, not the least of which is that the telegraph line runs that way and would thereby be rendered less liable to interference.

The cry here, as from the Kandahar column, is still want of transport; the 1st Division have appropriated nearly all that is available, but even now could only move with the greatest difficulty. At last it has occurred to some great genius that now that we have a very fair road from Peshawar to Jallalabad, carts may be usefully employed in carrying supplies, and 2,000 are about to be put on the line of road at once. With the assistance of these we hope to be ready for an advance at least as soon as General Roberts.

Sir Sam Browne has marched on with the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the 1st Division to join the Cavalry Brigade under General Gough at Gundamak, while the 3rd Brigade of the 1st, Division remains to hold Jallalabad. The Cavalry Brigade reached Gundamak last Tuesday and report all quiet. It is announced that Sir Sam Browne is to have command of the two Divisions, General Maude taking over the 1st, and General Bright, from Rawul Pindi, being posted to the 2nd Division. Of the long expected 3rd Division we hear nothing at present, but surely it is time to think of getting it together, unless the strength of the two divisions now operating is largely increased. With a further advance, and that too through the country of the powerful Ghilzais who have not as yet tendered their submission to us, the increased length of communications will absorb additional troops and leave a comparatively small force to oppose the large army that Yakub Khan is reported to have collected at Battakhak. It is of course quite possible that this army, like the others that were to have opposed us, may melt away when we advance, but all rumours point to the probability of our encountering some resistance on our way to Kabul.

The position of the Afghan army, if it exists at Battakhak, will be untenable when General Roberts can advance over the Shutargardan Pass; so most people do not anticipate serious resistance there. Nevertheless, a retrograde movement in front of an enemy with half disciplined troops is a perilous manœuvre and one that Yakub Khan is unlikely to carry out successfully. His position at Battakhak is said to be strongly entrenched. So that it is more probable that, notwithstanding its disadvantages, he intends to make his demonstration there, and having convinced himself and his advisers of the impossibility and uselessness of further resistance, he will be ready for peace with honour, having at all events cleared himself beforehand of the reproach of giving in without a struggle.

### A SCENE AT AN EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been asserted by nearly all the candidates for the F. E. A. Examination that almost all the papers were unusually long and difficult. The mathematical papers, and especially the algebra paper, were remarkably so. The algebra paper was drawn by Mr. G. V. Kothare, and consisted of questions as were never expected by any candidate. Great was the sensation produced among candidates when the algebra papers were distributed amongst them. Three or four candidates fainted, and terror and confusion prevailed in the hall. Dr. Blane and two native doctors were called in. One Parsee candidate has not yet recovered; while six or seven other candidates expressed their desire to leave the hall for they could not write any answers.

Malabar Hill, April 21. C. F.

# BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Andreas Hoper |
| Overture | Don Juan |
| Selection | Ernani |
| Waltz | Immortellen |
| Polka | Kirmess Klange |
| Galop | Charlotten |
| | Bergen. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, this evening, commencing at 5 30:—

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|---|---|
| Quadrille | Methusalem |
| Duetto | Indra |
| Polka | Trotzkitchen |
| Selection | Rigoletto |
| Valse | Die Osmanen |
| Galop | The Hermit's Bells |
| | Strauss. |
| | Figlow. |
| | Faust. |
| | Verdi. |
| | Lanner. |
| | Maillard. |

THE HIGH COURT.—The public may possibly have expected to see more detailed reports in the newspapers than have appeared of Mr. Kessowjee Naik's examination before Mr. Justice Kemball, in the matter of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s insolvency. If proper accommodation had been provided for reporters in the Court in question, the public would have had an opportunity of being better informed on this head; but the fact is that the sole accommodation consists of a chair or two (no table or desk of any kind) which any native lounges about the Court are allowed to occupy. Under such circumstances it is impossible for reporters to perform their duties satisfactorily.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Boodin Kundoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. W. Webb, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting a woman.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Jannoo Kurrimbhoy, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing theft of sundry silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 58. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—A noted character, named Coobare Ramchund, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Moorjee of attempting a purse containing Rs. 2, from the pocket of Sumboo Laximon whilst passing along a public thoroughfare. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Frederick Atsone and George Herring, seamen of the British ship Evesham Abbey, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of absenting themselves without leave or any reasonable excuse from that ship. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to pay a fine of two days' pay and to be sent back on board his vessel, and prisoner No. 2 was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to be sent on board his vessel at the expiration of that term of imprisonment.

SETTING AT LARGE A FEROCIOUS DOG AND CAUSING HURT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Mr. James O'Brien, the master of the Port Trust watertboat Bhisti, was charged before Mr. W. Webb with letting a ferocious dog be at large without a muzzle, and also with voluntarily causing hurt to Anundrao Narayen, a bailiff in the employ of Mr. Brereton, engineer of the Indian Government steamer Dromedary. The complainant being laid up in hospital, the case stands postponed for hearing for a week.

WE hear that the Locomotive Superintendent at Lanouli is about to proceed on three months' privilege leave, and that Mr. Marin is coming there for the rains, when Mr. Trevethick will be absent in England. It is expected that Mr. Biddell will go to England about the same time, so there will be a great changes of officials at Lanouli, especially as Mr. Rainbow is about to leave, and will be succeeded by Mr. Gabb from Sholapur.—*Deccan Herald.*

### LECTURE AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday last a lecture on the mill industry of India was read by Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Patell at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in connection with the National Indian Association. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, occupied the chair. The lecturer animadverted in rather strong language upon the doings of the agents, the appointing of auditors and directors in connection with the local mills. Mr. Kasinath T. Telang thanked the lecturer on behalf of the meeting, which, he said, was prepared to accept the opinions of Mr. Patell. The opinions pronounced by the lecturer would not be endorsed or accepted by them, though they allowed lecturers to read essays on important matters for what they were worth. Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownagry, in supporting on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the N. I. Association, a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that it was very gratifying indeed to see the young Baronet coming forward as prominently and as often as he did to take part in movements of public interest and usefulness. (Cheers.) By so doing he was worthily following in the footsteps of a worthy father. (Cheers.) And the speaker was sure that he expressed the sentiment of those assembled when he tendered a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair. Mr. N. R. Ranina seconded themotion, which was carried with acclamation.

### THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Forbes Street, to receive the directors' report of the past year's working, and to elect directors and auditors for the ensuing year. Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia occupied the chair. The following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhoy, and seconded by Mr. K. J Salim, "that the report of the directors, the audited balance sheet, and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1878, be and are hereby adopted."

Proposed by Mr. G. F. Rimington, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee, "that Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Premjee Dayal be and hereby re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Salim Solomon, and seconded by Mr. Silas Sassoon, "that Messrs. Jehangheer Gustadjee and Mr. H. R. Cormack be appointed auditors of the company's account for the year 1879, and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 200 each."

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Kapadia, "that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the directors and the agents for their good management of the company's affairs."

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Silas Sassoon, "that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair." The meeting then dispersed.

### NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.'S INSOLVENCY.

### EXAMINATION OF MR. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THE examination of Mr. Kessowjee Naik in this matter was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemball.

The witness further said that his Alexandra shares were mortgaged by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and debited to Govind Anandjee. He did not know whether they were mortgaged when he sold them to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. He was not aware that a number of mortgagees were now claiming on those shares against Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s estate. A claim could not be made against him as the owner of the shares, because he sold them 8 or 10 months ago. He had nothing to do with any of the mortgagees. He could not tell the Court the numbers of any of the Alexandra or Nursey shares that he sold to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The shares were originally purchased by Nursey Kessowjee, and remained in their possession. His (the witness') name came to the firm was reduced by the sum of Rs 6,83,000 transferred from Nursey Kessowjee's personal account to the firm's account. This sum was made up of moneys paid in cash from time to time by the firm to Nursey Kessowjee's personal account, and entered in Nursey Kessowjee's personal account in his (the witness') books. In making those payments, they did not consult him. The firm had items placed to debit and credit in that personal account, and when they found a debit of Rs. 6,83,000 they squared it off. They debited themselves with it. He (the witness) never received or paid a single rupee under that account. He could not say of his own knowledge that any one of the payments which were debited to Nursey Kessowjee in that account were in fact made. The entries were made as the chronicled actual payments in cash. The Nursey Kessowjee's personal account was opened in his (the witness's) books by his order. He was asked either by one of the partners or a *mehta* of the firm, to allow such an account to be opened in his books, and he gave permission. He did not know when the personal account was opened; but it appeared from the books that it was opened in 1878. There were very numerous cash payments credited to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., amounting to more than seven lakhs.

The examination still promises to go on for some days.

### THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 23RD APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE MILL DAFAMATION CASE.

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE FANDAY and Derabjee Framjee Panday were charged with having in November 1878, with intent to harm the reputation of Nuserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, published a pamphlet containing imputations defamatory of him. Mr. Gill and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bowrey, for the defence.

The accused were allowed to occupy chairs outside the dock. There was a difficulty in getting a sufficient number of jurors for the Special Jury owing to some twelve gentlemen having been challenged for the prosecution and the defence. The court had to wait until three defaulting jurors, Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, H. Forman, and A. E. Ashley who were sent for could come in. Meanwhile his Lordship remarked he was happy to say this was not a lock-up case. Mr. S. D. Sassoon was the first to come in. His Lordship told him the court had been kept waiting for his non-attendance; that he was on the point of inflicting a fine of Rs. 50 upon him; and that he ought to have appeared in court in time, and not shirked a public duty that was cast upon him. Mr. Sassoon apologized and was allowed to go upon the defaulters' list. Mr. H. Forman, who came next, was excused owing to indisposition. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes was fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance. Two more jurymen were still wanting, and Mr. Inverarity proposed that, if Mr. Gill withdrew one challenge, he would withdraw another. Mr. Gill said all his challenges were for a cause, and that he could not withdraw any. His Lordship observed that, if something was not done at once, he should adjourn, as an hour had already been wasted in consequence of the neglect of jurors. Mr. Inverarity said he would withdraw one challenge though his learned friend would not. He withdrew his challenge for Mr. C. Douglas who was put upon the jury. The following gentlemen then formed the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.—Foreman.

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|---|---|
| Mr. H. W. Jones. | Mr. S. D. Sassoon. |
| ,, D. S. Kemp. | ,, P. Mackintosh. |
| ,, J. Jasnath. | ,, W. A. Jones. |
| ,, E. W. Moir. | ,, C. Douglas. |

Mr. Gill, in addressing the jury, said the case arose out of a dispute between the chairman of the board of directors of the New Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company and its agents. Proposals might have come to the latter to join in buying them out, from a state of affairs such as existed here, [illegible] have existed in England. The board of dir[illegible]ly held at the power and authority in such a company here, but the agents were the persons who really exercised all authority. These two opposing interests had given rise to the offence. The agents published in November 1878, a pamphlet in the Gujarati language, and it was in respect of passages contained in that pamphlet that the prosecutor had come to complain; and it was for the jury to say at the end of the trial whether the passages were, in their opinion, calculated to injure the reputation of the prosecutor and whether there was any just cause for publishing them; and whether they were not published with malice with the intent to defame and injure the prosecutor. The learned counsel would tell the jury that the pamphlet professed to be a report published by the agents for private circulation among the shareholders; but it was no part of their duty to bring any facts within their own knowledge to the notice of the shareholders. It pretended to be one thing, but was in reality another. It was put forward under a light veil, but the real motive of publication was betrayed by the circumstances of the case. It was nothing more than a history of the disputes between the agents and the chairman, and showed on the face of it that it was published with a malicious intent, and that it was not a report which it professed to be. It appeared that Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, the former agent of the company, had a large interest in the mill; but owing to failing health, he agreed to transfer the office of agent to Merwanjee Framjee Pandey, now dead, and the partners of his firm. The agency was to last for 25 years, and the commission at so much per pound of cotton yarn amounted to no less than Rs. 1,25,000 per annum. The bargain was that Merwanjee Panday was to take over a certain number of shares from Cassumbhoy and to pay him half the commission to be earned as agents. Subsequently disputes arose between the agents and the board of directors, and matters became so bitter that Cassumbhoy repented of his bargain and brought a suit in the High Court against Messrs. Panday. Under those circumstances the latter sought the assistance of the prosecutor in the matter of curbing and controlling the board of directors; and the result was that a settlement was come to. One of the terms of the settlement was the dismissal of Munchersha Bezonjee, the secretary, who was supposed to be a spy in the interests of Cassumbhoy upon the acts of the agents. What the secretary did in the interest of Cassumbhoy was distasteful to the agents, and they wished to get rid of him. With reference to this matter, the prosecutor acted with great prudence and judgment. He advised that the dismissal of the secretary should not be made one of the terms of the agreement, but that the directors should prove their charges against him, and that he could then be dismissed. It was provided in the agreement that the directors should be changed; and Messrs. J. R. Mody and Pestonjee Kavasjee, solicitor, admittedly the friends of the Pandays, were added to the board of directors. Starting with a board of their own nomination, it might be supposed that the business of the agents would have gone on swimmingly; but it was not so. The new board soon began to find fault with the acts of the agents as the old had done. They insisted that the coals, the cotton, stores, &c., should not be bought from one merchant only at exorbitant rates. The Pandays saw reason to regret the substitution of King Stork in the shape of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia for the place of King Log in the shape of Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey. It was the duty of the directors to protect the interests of the company; and had they not acted independently and honestly, they would have been answerable to the shareholders. The prosecutor would tell the jury that he was at one time the manager of four mills, and that he knew howto make a mill pay. The disputes culminated in November 1878 in the publication of the defamatory pamphlet. Of course the book fell out of health, there may some day be such a prevalence of various diseases [arising from inanition] as we cannot successfully encounter. We must take precautionary measures until the arrival of the monsoon, two months hence; possibly even till the gathering of the first of the autumn harvest, four months hence.

5. It is already known to my Honourable Colleagues that steps have been taken to organize a special sanitary establishment under the Sanitary Commissioner (Mr. Lumsdaine) to examine the physical condition of the people in the Eastern Deccan. He has found (beyond the existing sanitary establishment) three European gentlemen of varied qualifications, and seven Native subordinates, four of whom are Licentiates of Medicine, for this work; and he will himself proceed to Sholapur immediately. The salaries for this temporary establishment (chargeable to Provincial Finance under the head Famine) will be arranged with the Famine Branch of our Public Works Department, Secretariat. I trust that my Honourable Colleagues will concur in this.

6. Mr. Lumsdaine will not need any detailed instructions regarding the sort of sanitary enquiry which is wanted. He and his subordinates will work in constant co-operation with the district civil authorities and will communicate all they see or hear to the nearest Civil Officer. It will be for the Collector and his subordinates to decide what should or should not be done on receipt of the reports, general or special, from the Sanitary Officers. This sanitary enquiry will not interfere with, or supersede, the ordinary functions of the Civil Officers; but will, on the contrary, be auxiliary to them. The Civil Officers will, of course, afford every assistance to the Sanitary Officers.

7. Full information should be furnished of our orders regarding this sanitary enquiry to the Commissioners of the Central and Southern Divisions for the guidance of themselves and their Collectors.

8. Mr. Lumsdaine should furnish a brief general report weekly to our Secretary in the Famine Department. He should communicate to each Commissioner copies of the reports which he sends to us.

9. Each Commissioner should also send us a brief weekly report.

10. And from these sanitary reports, together with the administration reports, we shall be able to judge with tolerable accuracy what measures are required from us.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—Our readers will remember that in January last we reported the circumstances of a case in which a young Hindu, named Russick Lall Seal, was charged with murdering his uncle in Chitpur on the 2nd of the month. The circumstances of the case were very simple. The nephew and uncle had come to Calcutta with a quantity of vermillion which they managed to sell at a profit. On returning home in the evening they set to to make a division of the profit. Some dispute appears to have arisen over this and it was settled by the uncle promising to come to some amicable settlement the next morning. Both then went to sleep, and in the course of the night, Russick armed himself with a hatchet, and struck his uncle two blows in the face with it, one dividing the nose laterally, and the other cutting through the right cheek-bone into the skull. Russick managed to escape, but was arrested at Manicktollah eleven hours after the occurrence. The uncle was removed to hospital, but succumbed to the injuries he received after a few days. The accused was placed on his trial before the Sessions Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs and five assessors, on the major count of murder and several minor counts. The assessors, after hearing the evidence, returned verdicts—in the first instance, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Judge remarked that he was unable to concur in the verdict, and advised them to reconsider it. They did so, and on re-assembling, the foreman announced that four of them concurred in finding the prisoner guilty of murder—the fifth dissenting. They also recommended him to mercy. The Judge concurred in the verdict of the majority, and sentenced him to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, remarking that he saw no ground, on the evidence before him, of taking into consideration their merciful recommendation. The prisoner, on being removed from the dock, coolly informed the assessors that he had killed the man, and was happy in having done so as he had rid the world of a great *budjat* (rascal).—*Indian Daily News.*

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIV

ment having been read to the two prisoners, the woman from time to time made various alterations and additions with reference to the property and other things relative to her conduct, and the result of such statement was such as left no question in the minds of the officers that Church ought to be charged with participating in the dreadful tragedy.

Inspector Dowdell was called, and said he was an Inspector of the Metropolitan Police, attached to Scotland-yard. In consequence of information he received, he left London on Wednesday last. He met Inspector Jones in Dublin. From there they went to Enniscorthy, where they found Webster in the custody of one of the Irish constabulary, named William Roche. They read the charge to her, and told her she would be charged with wilfully murdering her mistress, Mrs. Thomas who resided, at 2 Vine-cottages, Park-road, Richmond, England, on or about the 2nd of March, and also with stealing from the said house the furniture and other property belonging to her mistress. She made no reply. She was then taken before the magistrate, Mr. Robinson, and after her identity had been established the warrant produced was m. de out. Witness left Ireland with the prisoner and arrived in England on Sunday morning. He found in the box one of Church's cards. During the journey to England the prisoner made some statements. She asked witness one question in the train, and made a statement whilst on the boat. Inspector Jones wrote the prisoner's statement from witness's dictation in the presence of the prisoner.

Mr. Pollard—Was it before or after that you saw Church?

Witness.—It was after that I saw Church. The statement was, however, read in the presence of Church and Webster by Inspector Jones, and while the statement was being made Webster said she wished to make an addition to it. The female prisoner said the statement which had been read to her was quite true. The charge was then read, and Church was taken into custody by Inspector Jones. The charge against Church was then read to him.

Mr. Poland read the statement to which he had referred as follows:—Richmond Police-station, 30th March 1879. The prisoner after leaving Enniscorthy said "Is there any other person in custody for the murder?" I said I could not answer that question. She said there ought to be; the innocent should not suffer for the guilty. On the passage in the steam-packet between Kingstown and Holyhead she said, "What would you advise me to do in the matter, as I intend to speak the truth? I have known John Church for nearly seven years. I first got acquainted when I was living two or three doors from Church at Porter's. He used to take me out to London and to various public-houses. I met him again some months ago, and he came to my mistress's house one night the worse for drink. After remaining there for some time I told him he would have to go, as I expected my mistress home from church. My mistress came home, and knocked at the door, and I let her in. Church was in the back at the time my mistress went in the front room, and she said 'Kate, don't you think I'm very late?' I said, 'No; as I have company.' He (Church) had previously told me to say that he was my brother. Mrs. Thomas said, 'Who have you got here.' I said 'My brother, who has come to see me.' At this time he was getting sober. Mrs. Thomas went into the back room, and spoke to him, and asked him to come into the front room by the fire, and she asked him if he would wish to remain all night, and he said, 'No; I must not stay out all night,' and turning round to me, he said, 'You know, I must not stay out all night,' and I said 'No.' Shortly after that he left. A few days after he came again into the house, and during conversation I had told him the mistress had no money in the house. He said, 'Could not we put the old woman out of the way?' I said, 'What do you mean?' He said, 'Oh, poison her.' I said, 'You must do that yourself. I'll have nothing to do with that.' Church said, 'We could have her things and go off to America together and enjoy it, as I am getting tired of my old woman.' He left late in the evening. He came again on the Monday. He left late in the evening. He came again on the Monday night, the 3rd of March, and he had tea with Mrs. Thomas. I waited upon them. After tea I asked Mrs. Thomas to let me go out to see my little boy, and she said, 'Yes, Kate; and you need not hurry back.' When I returned, late in the evening, I noticed the light was turned down. I knocked three times. At the third knock Church opened the front door, when I saw Mrs. Thomas lying on the mats in the passage, struggling and groaning, and he said, 'Come in.' I drew back on to the step, frightened to go in. At this time there was a police-man standing on the opposite side of the road, a tall dark man. Church seized me by the arm, pulled me in and closed the door, I said, 'Whatever have you done?' He said, 'Never mind; I have done it for her; and if you say a word about it, I'll put this knife into you up to the handle.' That was a carving knife belonging to Mrs. Thomas. I felt very faint, and when he said he would put the knife into me I said, 'No John; don't I won't, tell.' He offered me what I thought was a glass of water, I said, 'No; I am better now, thinking it was poison, and that he was going to serve me the same as Mrs. Thomas. Shortly after we left the house together leaving Mrs. Thomas there and took a cab. I had told him I would not stay in the house by myself. We drove to near Church's house. Church saw me into Mr. Porter's and I remained there for the night. I got up early next morning and went into Church's house. Mrs. Church remarked that it was out early. Church was there, and beckoned me to go up the street. I went up, and he joined me shortly afterwards, and he said 'I can't get over to your house before one o'clock, as I got into a row with the old woman last night for being out so late again and I must stay at home this morning to make it up with her.' I said I should not go back to the house by myself. He had the keys of the front and the side doors, and said he should be down by two o'clock. He asked me what time I would be down there before night. He told me where to meet him at the Richmond Hotel, over the bridge. I took the boy with me, and as I passed the hotel I saw Church inside, and asked the boy to go on a short distance and wait. I went into the hotel and spoke to Church, and he asked me what I would have to drink. I had some whiskey. He then gave me the keys of the house, and said, 'I want you to go to the house, and take the boy with you;' and he added that I should find a box in the back room, which he had packed up and tied with cord. The boy was to assist me to bring it away; not to take a cab from the house, but if we passed one on the way to the bridge we were to take it. We did not, however, do so. I carried it to the Bridge. Church told me to let the boy Porter keep back and not see him when I went with the box; but that he would be there to see me. I took the box on to the bridge, and placed it upon the bridge. The boy went away, and Church appeared. I said, "What are you going to do with it?" Church said, 'That is my business.' There was a tall gentleman near on the other side of the bridge. I left him, and he said, 'Follow the boy.' I left, and heard a splash in the water. I found the boy Porter at the foot of the bridge, carrying a carpet bag, which he brought from the house, containing books and meat. We went to the railway station, and found that the last train had gone. The boy asked a cabman what he would take for, and he said three shillings. The boy, having only two shillings, and I no chance, I said, 'You shall come home and sleep with me.' We both slept in one room. On going downstairs into the kitchen, I found the carpeting folded up, and a white sheet half let down put up against the cupboard, and the boards wet as if they have been washed, a large fire in the kitchen, and a large saucepan on the fire full of water, but I saw no blood. About two days after, when I was cleaning up the scullery, I saw some blood on the carving knife. There was a meat saw hanging up over the fire side, but on that day, I found it in a box in the scullery quite clean. Since mistress disappeared, Church, Porter, and his boy have been frequently at the house, Church directing me to order things for the house as if they were for Mrs. Thomas. They have been taken to his house, cooked, and eaten there; likewise to Porter's house. He called Porter in to take the goods and furniture into the house, and said, 'Don't you pay him for the valuation. I'll pay him.' I paid several bills. He said, 'Never mind paying them pay Miss Ives, the landlady, to keep her quite. I want to pay her.' When they were moving the goods I went to pay her, and she said 'No.' She refused to take the money, and thought there was something wrong. I went back into the house and told Church, and said there was some noise being made. He said 'I'll go out to Porter, and say there is something wrong about this. Don't move the things.' He knew where I was going. He gave me a card with his address, and said, 'I will stop at home, and I expect it out.' This was on Tuesday, the 19th, and I reached my uncle's house at Greenacre on the following Friday night. I wrote to Church to his address in Hammersmith, telling him I had arrived home safely. Before leaving it was arranged that I should remain at home for about three weeks; that he would send."

Robert Porter was next examined. He said.—I live at 10, Rose-cottages with my parents.

By the Bench.—I am 16 years old.

Cross-examination continued.—I know the prisoner Webster as Kate. I have known her for about six years, when she was a neighbour.

Do you remember on any occasion being asked to carry a box?—Yes. Kate asked me on the 4th of March, when she came to my father's house. She said to my father, 'Harry, will you let Bob come with me to Richmond." This was about half past six o'clock in the evening. My father said he did not object, if she would let me get home by train the same night. She had a black japan bag with her at the time. About seven o'clock I went with my father and Kate. Kate said that she wanted to see a friend over Hammersmith Bridge, at Barnes. I carried the bag as far as the Angel, in King street, Hammersmith. I said to father, 'It's heavy,' and he said he would carry it. We all went together to the Oxford and Cambridge Arms, in the Bridge-road, Hammersmith. We stopped there, and had something to drink, when Kate said, "I'll take the bag now." My father said, "Let Bob go with you; he'll carry it," and she said, "Oh, no; I can carry it myself. She then left the house, carrying the bag with her. My father and I remained in the public-house. She went towards the bridge. She was absent about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, when she returned, and showed us three or four photographs. Kate said to my father that she had seen her friend. When she came back she had no bag with her. After showing the photographs she showed five rings which were in a small case, like a cigar case. We went then to the district railway station. I went with the prisoner to 2, Vine-cottages Park-road, Richmond. She had two keys, and she opened the side door, by which we both went in. When we got in we had some rum. She brought out some books, which looked like bank books, and two £1 notes. She got them from a side cupboard in the front parlour. She asked me to look at the books, one belonged to the Monarch Building Society, and the other was a Post Office Savings Bank book. While I was looking at these, Kate went upstairs, and after being absent for about ten minutes, came down with a corded box, which she asked me to carry to the Richmond Bridge, which I did. I then left it in her charge, as she told me she wanted to meet some one. I had only got a few yards from her when I heard a splash. A gentleman was near at the time—a gentlemen with dark whiskers. When the prisoner came back to her in a few minutes she said, "I have seen my friend, Bob; now we will go home." I had with me a carpet bag containing some meat and eatables to take home. When she caught me up we went to the railway station to see whether the last train had gone. We found that it had gone, and as I did not want to go back to her house, I asked a cabman to take me, but as I could not get him to do so, I went with her to Vine Cottages, and went home early in the morning. Some time after I heard my mother reading about the box, and then I told my father what had occurred at Richmond, and after that we saw the police at the house of the prisoner Church, and we gave the information. We then went to the Barnes police-station where I identified the box now produced.

Mr. Clayton asked to be allowed to reserve his cross-examination until the case had proceeded further.

Henry Wheatley, a coal porter, living at Mortlake, proved the finding of the box in the river at Barnes.

Mr. Pollard said this was as far as he proposed to go, and he asked for an adjournment.

Mr. Clayton applied that the male prisoner might be admitted to bail, which application was refused by the Bench.

The prisoners were then formally remanded till to-morrow.


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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

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